NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

The Connellsville Coke Association, of Pennsylvania, has now closed 60 per cent. its ovens. Product is selling at \$1.10 per

A New York dispatch says that in the ruins of the burned Catholic orphan asylum at Brooklyn the charred bodies of cleven beys and two grown persons were discovered. Tens of rubbish and timbers are yet to be removed, and there are fears that ether serpses will be found. The roster of the littie ones shows about 120 as missing, but these are supposed to be housed in the neigh. berhood. Of the bodies found it is thought seven were those of children, one was a man and one a woman. Diggers are still at work. It is thought other bodies will be recovered. The property loss is estimated at \$250,000, as the building was valued at \$200,000. Joseph Herzog, of Lancaster, Pa., has in ten years committed forgories aggregating \$81,000. The banks are heavy losers by his operations.

On information furnished by an anenymous letter, the sanitary authorities of New York & scovered huge heaps of moldy human skeletons in a loft at No. 11 West Third street.

The velocity of the wind on Mount Washington during last week's cold snap, exseeded 160 miles an hour and the mercury was frozen. The spirit thermometer marked mearly 50 below zero. The weather was intensely cold in New York and New England

WESTERN.

Bergt. Bates, who carried the starspangled banner through the South, is sick, and nearly destitute, at his bome in Saybrook, Ill. A constable last week sold his saber to satisty a debt.

The Railroad Commissioners of Iowa have been at last aroused to action concerning the oppression of the farmers by the milroads whose exorbitant charges for freight transportation are causing such widespread distress, and are moving toward an investigation of the abuse.

Judge Woods, of Indianapolis, postrively refused to spread upon the records of his court the statement of James G. Rigine that a fair trial of his libel suit against the Sentiacl could not be had in Indiana. The entry was, therefore, made that the case was voluntartly dismissed.

Hog-chelera in Nebraska has caused a loss of probably \$500,000, the loss in Sarpy County alone amounting to \$75,000.

1884, the Illinois Central Railroad has paid to Per the State of illinois the sum of \$9,648,649.41. The Rev. H. D. Jardine, an Episcopalian paster at Kansas City, has sued a newspaper of that town for \$10,000 for slan-

At a convention at Des Moines, Iowa, of representative temperance people, it was decided to eall a State Convention for Jan. 21, to consider the outlook for the prohib-

Hog cholera around Dayton, Ohio, was checked by the cold snap, after a loss in

eight counties of 10,000 hors. During the year ended June 30 the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Road earned, met. \$7,227,237

In response to a request by Sheriff Beden of Athens County, Ohio, that two companies of troops might be sent to the Hocking Valley, Gov. Hondly said that he thought the local authorities cou'd meet the emergency.

Surgeons at Lafayette, Ind., successfully cured a case of strabismus, or squinting, by use of the new aniesthetic, muriate of cocealne, a few drops of which rendered the eye of the patient insensible to pain.

J. Henry Hobart, the civil engineer who buss the famous loop on the Southern Pacific Road, was frozen to death in the street at Omaha after becoming intoxicated.

SOUTHERN.

In the presence of the Cabinet, Diplomatic Corps, and prominent persons at the White House, on Lec. 16, President Arthur touched the electric button which set the machinery of the New Orleans Exposition revolving. o he attendance at New Orleans was large, and addresses suitable to the occasion were made, the speech of President Arthur, open ng the show, being telegraphed from the White House, and rend to the assemblage is the Exposition Building.

A desperate fight between the local authorities of Bunegan Settlement, Ga., and a gang of moonshipers resulted in the death of two of the moonshiners.

Five persons were burned to death in a fire at Newport, Ark.

At a meeting of exhibitors in the Exposition building at New Orleans, it was mimously resolved to demand the removal of Samuel Mullen, Onief of Installation, for certain unbusinessiike acts.

Mr. Ross Brown, of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, is dying from a strange case of blood-poisoning. Three weeks age he had a quarrel with a negro lad and they fought. In the course of the strugele the neuro eaught Brown's thumb in his seeth and bit it severely. Brown soon besame sick and delir lous.

WASHINGTON.

The Congressional Commission to arrange for the dedication of the Washington ment levites all civil, military, and naval organizations in the United States to attend the ecremonies, which are to be hold at the base of the monument the 21st of Februsry, 1885. Any organization accepting this invitation is requested to notify Lieut. Gen. P. H. Sheridan, U. S. A., Marshai of the Day, of the number of persons in such ergani acion, whereup on he will assign it a proper position in the procession.

Representative Collins, of Massachusetts, says that the bankruptcy bill will uncountedly pass if it can be brought before

The Pennsylvania National Guard is gaing to the inauguration of President | Lucas Jauner, the Vienna bank di-

Cleveland. Arrangements have been made to carry the entire militia to and from the apital without cost to the members.

POLITICAL.

Mr. Blaine has addressed the folowing letter to his attorneys, instructing them to dismiss the suit for \$50,000 dan

for libel against the Indianapolis Sentine, which he instituted during the recent cam-Warrison, Miller & Elam, Counselors at

Messus. Harrison, Miller & Elam, Counselors at Law:

Gentlemen: When I requested you in August last to bring suit against the publishers of the Indianapolis Sentinel for libel, I did so in the belief that the wrong done me by that paper, being entirely of a personal and domestic character, could be fairly tried without undue infinance from political considerations. I confoss I was profoundly amazed to find the matter at once taken up and the libel reproduced with all possible exaggeration in every Democratic paper in Indiana. Except from three members of the Democratic party of that State, I never heard that a word of disapproval was spoken, while the great mass of the Democratic speakers repeated the fib-l from every stump in Indiana with vituperative ransor, with g.be and ribaid jest. It was thus made, as for as any matter of the kind can be made, an issue in an exciting political campaign, and the Democrats of the State were thoroughly idisoned in their minds in regard to the question to be decided at law. Uncer such conditions it is simply impossible that I can have a fair trial, or that I can expect any other result than that which uniformly attends a political suit growing out of an exciting campaign in this country. If I were unfair enough to desire a jury composed of my own partis as I could not have it. A properly constituted jury in Indiana would be composed of members of both political parties in about equil proportions. When I visited Indiana in October, I was repeatedly advised that six Democrats could not be found in the State who, in a political suit, would give a verdict against their leading party organ. This did not necessarily convey an imputation against their personal integrity as citizens, but verdict against their leading jarty organ. I me did not necessarily convey an imputation against their personal integrity as citizens, but simply that the blinding of party prejudice would utterly prevent an impartial consideration of the evidence submitted. I am perfectly able to fight the Nancisel newspaper in an Indiana court, but I would stand no chance whatever waiters the consultation version. ana court, but I would stand no chance whatever against the consolidated venom of the
Democratic party of the State. With these
surroundings, and with this pro-pect, it
is idle fer me to go through the trouble
and annoyance of a trial. The questions propounded by the bill of discovery have already
been substantially and fully answered by me,
and I am willing to leave my written statement
and answers under oath to the judgment of the
public. I do not choose to have the case indirectly concluded by a technicality or suffered
to die in sileace. I prefer to make this frank
and open statement of the reason which induced
me to believe the prosecut on of the case would
be utterly fruitless. Very respectfully,

JAMES G. BLAINE.

THREE Cabinet portfolios are said to ave been already decided upon. Senator Bayard is to be Secretary of the Treasury, Senator Garland Attorney-General, and Gen. McClellan Secretary of the Navy. The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune telegraphs that journal this bit of Cabinet

A prominent Democrat says that three Cabinet positions have been extited. They are: Senator Bayard for the Treasury, Senator Garland, of Arkansas, for Atterney General, and Gen. McClellan, of New Jursey, for Secretary of the Navy. The gent eman says that Mr. Cleveland has decided that neither New York nor Indjana shall have a Cabinet place, as he considers that both those States are represented in the Cabinet through the President and Vice Bresident. So confident are Democrats that Mr. Garland is to go into the Cabinet that an application has already been recorded on the dagram of the Senate chamber for the seat which Garland now occupies. The reason why McClellan is not assigned to the War Department is that he has too many friends in the army to reward and too many enemies to punish. This partial slate come from a prominent Senator, and considerable importance is attached to it. Among S nators the impression is general that Judge Thurman will be one of the Cabinet, and thist Senator. Il be one of the Cabinet, and that Senator Pendleton will be suitably recognized with one of the principal foreign missions.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An arctic wave of unusual severity spread itself over the country last week. The mercury was below zero on a line across the continent from Washington to Portland, Oregon. At Minnegosa, in the far Northwest, the mercury went down to 39 below, Fort Garry reported 33 degrees, St. Vincent 30 degrees, Berlin, Wis., 30 degrees, M 1waukee 23 degrees, Rockford, Ill., 25 degrees, and Fort Dodge, In., 28 degrees. At Davenport and Dubuque the Mississippi River was fro en over; at La Porte, Ind., there was a ratiroad blockade, and at Lynchburg. Va., a heavy snow-storm. Leadville, Coio., reported two feet of snow and all raff-

There were 305 failures in the United States reported to Bradstreel's during the week, against 316 in the preceding week, and 280, 236, and 145 in the corresponding weeks of 1883, 18-2, and 1881, respectively. About 87 per cent. were those of small traders whose capital was less than \$5,000. In the principal trades, the failures were as follows: General stores, 42; groers, 41: liquors, 16; clothing and cloth, 18; manufacturers, 17; shoes, 11; drugs, 11; dry goods, 11; tobac o and cigars, 10; grain, 9; fancy goods, 9: hardware and agricultural implements, 8; hotels and restaurants, 8; mill nery, 8; harness, 7; men's furn shing goods, 7; produce and provisions, 7; carpenters and builders, 6; furniture, 6; jewelry, 5: plumbers and gas-fitters, 5; books and printings 5; lumber and material, 4; bakers and confectionery, 3; crockery, 2; butchers, 2.

Leubric Bros., dry goods and millinery at St. Louis, made an assignment. Plummer's planing-mill at Jackson, Michigan, was blown to p'eces by a boiler explosion. One employe was killed and aix

others received serious injuries. Fire swept away the County Poor House near Lapeer, Mich.; the Griffin Hotel at Youngstown, Ohio; the grocery store of Armstrong & Buchanan, at Cedar Rapids, Iowa: \$.0,000 worth of quartermaster's stores at Sault Ste. Marie; the pottery of Isaac Davis, at Trenton, N. J.; the spacious residence of W. B. McCreery, at Flint, Michigan ; the Riverside paper-mills at South Toledo, Ohio; and a hotel and operaouse at Stanton, Michigan.

FOREIGN.

It is thought that Gen. Wolseley cannot reach Khartoum before March 1, and that the hero of African conquest may yet be compelled to apply to Gordon to help him out

It is rumored that Portugal is about to cede to Germany the Portuguese posses sons in I clagon Lay, in foutbeast Africa. More damage was done to London bridge by the recent explosion than was at first supposed. The official report of the Department of Explosives cays that the dynamite was probably suspended over the sewer-hole at the Gaze pier. A reward of £ 00 has been offered by the authorities for

the conviction of the guilty parties. It is alleged by United Ireland that the London po fee directed the dynamite seasations and pay for the explosions.

Great excitement prevailed on the Vienna Pourse owing to the disappearance of Lucas Janner, the banker, and the discovery of a deficit of \$1,000, 00 in his ac-

manif dead at the neighboring village tring. On his person was found only of Kieri

There is a rumor that the German fing has been hoisted over the Islands of New Britain and New Ireland, the Admiralty ands, and portions of the north coast of

The French Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 293 to 168, rejected a motion to bolish the French Embassy at the Vatioan. The Prime Minister recognized the enlight-ened and condiliatory attitude of the Pope.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

A fire on Water street, New York, destroyed property belonging to Weston &

Piske and Owen Byrne, valued at \$210,000. A banking house in New York took \$1,500,000 5 per cent. bonds of the Rock Island road, to run fifty years, at a figure above 103.

Meredith H. Kidd, of the Eleventh Indiana District, will contest the seat of Geo. W. Steele in the next Congress. This is the only contest so far of which formal notice has been given at Washington.

At a meeting of Democratic Congressmen from Indiana in Washington it was agreed that Indiana ought to be given a place in Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet, and that ex-Senator McDonald was a suitable person to represent the State.

A fire at Baltimore destroyed the extensive oyster-packing establishment of H. J. McGrath & Co. and damaged that of T. B. Scholl & Co., the total loss being \$50,000.

A large iron hotel in process of erection near the Exposition buildings at New Orleans fell, turying three workmen, one of whom was taken out dead.

Six masked robbers broke into the house of Henry Workenour, at Wheeling, W. Va., tied and beat Mr. Workenour and his wife, and got away with \$1,000.

Bishop William F. Dickerson, colored, of the African M. E. Church, died at Columbia, S. C.

The trouble between Samuel Mullen, chief of the installation department of the World's Exposition, at New Orleans, and the exhibitors has been settled to the satisfaction of the exhibitors. The board of management appointed a committee to investigate all complaints against the installation department, and where there is a real grievance to report immediately to the management, which guarantees a prompt remedy. The Exhibitors' Association unanimously accepted this arrangement.

It is reported that the President-elect has selected Senator Garland for Attorney General, and William C. Whitney for Socretary of the Interior.

Another attempt is reported upon the life of the Czar. Nihilists loosened the rails over which his special train was to pass.

After Jan. 1 the Russian Government proposes to monopolize the business of pawnbroking, somewhat after the system in vogue in Austria. The maximum rate of interest to be charged will be 6 per cent. per year.

Fire broke out in the parcel office of the Windsor Lailway station, and from the surroundings it is believed to have been the work of dynamiters, as in the debris were found the works of an infernal machine.

The London bridge disaster continues to be the exciting theme in London. It is now believed that three men were parties to the outrage, and that while one of them escaped to Paris the other two are still in London plotting further explosions.

The British War Office has ordered 120,000 Martini-Henry rifles to replace the Snider rifles now in use.

Michael Davitt has advanced a political scheme looking to creating an Irish national assembly to sit in Dublin and have control of all irish domestic affairs. It fails to please the Radicals, and since it contemplates the continued existence of the United Kingdom the extremists denounce it as an attempt to coquet with Ireland's enemies.

THE Senate, at its session on Dec. 20, refused concurrence in the House resolution for an adjournment to Jan. 5. The announcement that the House had passed a bill making temporary provision for the navv 1 d to strong language, but no action was taken the con. A secret seasion was held to consider the resolution opposing the expedition to Nicaragua. Frank W. Palmer was confirmed as Postmaster at Chicago. The House of Representatives passed a bill making provisions for the support of the navy during the month of January. After the debate on the interstate commence bill, a motion to strike out the section prohibiting railroads from charging a greater compensation for short than for long freight hanls was defeated. An adjournment to Wednesday, Dec. 24, was ordered, with an understanding that consecutive adjournments for three days at a time would be taken until Jan. 5. an adjournment to Jan. 5. The announcement

THE MARKET	S.		
NEW YORK.	~-		
Beeves.	\$4.50		6,75
Hogs			4.75
FLOUR-Extra	4.50		5.00
WHEAT-No. 2 Spring	.80		.81
No. 2 Red	.82	44	.84
CORN-No. 2	.52	63	.54
OATS-White	.34		.38
FORE-New Mess	12.25	@I:	2.75
BEEVES-Choice to Prime Steers.	6,50		00.8
Good Shipping	5.25		5.75
Common to Fair	3.75		4.50
	4.00		6.50
FLOUR -Fancy White Winter Ex.	3.75		4.25
Good to Choice Spring	3.25		3.75
WHEAT-No. 2 Spring	71	63	.72
No. 2 Red Winter	.72	0	.74
CORN-No. 2	.87	0	.39
OATS-No. 2	.26		.28
EYE-No. 2	.51	4	.53
BARLEY-No. 2	.53	100	.55
BUTTE 1-Choice Creamery	.26	6	.28
Fine Dairy	.20	0	.23
CHEESE—Full (ream	.12	80	.13
EGGs-Fresh	.08	ä	.25
POTATOES-New, per bu		ä	.40
Pork-Mess.	10.75		1.25
LARD	.06		.07
LARDTOLEDO.			-
WEBAT-No. 2 Red	.66	0	.68
COEN-No. 2	.38	6	.39
OATS-No. 2 MILWAUKEE.	.26		.72
MILWAUKEE.	22		400
WHEAT-No 2	.70		.72
Cons-No. 2	.30		.41
GATS-No. 2. BARLEY-No. 2.	.27	6	.52
Pont-Mess.	10.50	2.	1.00
Tapp	6.95		6.75
LARD ST. LOUIS.	01.00		0.10
WHEAT-No. 2 Red.	.76		.78
CORN-Mixed	.34	-	.35
OATS-Mixed	.25	0	.27
RYE	.47		-48
PORK-Mees CINCINNATI.	10.75	61	1.25
CINCINNATI.	-	7	-
WHEAT-No. 2 Red	.74	a	.75
Const.	.40	2	.42
OATS-Mixed	.27		.28

BAST LIBERTY.

Pair

PORK-Mess. 11.25 &11.75 LARD DETROIT. 0043 .00%

OPENING THE EXHIBITION.

One Electric Touch in the White House Thrills New Orleans with Delight.

The President Opens the World's Fair by Telegraph, and Makes a Fitting Address.

Speeches in the Exposition Building, and Official Welcome-The Ponderous Wheels in Motion.

[New Orleans special.] The day for the opening of the World's Indusrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition dawned clear and pleasant, and nothing was left undone to make the opening ceremonies brilliant and mposing. Never before have the streets of the imposing. Never before have the streets of the city been crowded with people as to-day. Every incoming train is loaded down with visitors, and the bustle and turmoil as they hurry of in search of accommodations remin's one of the scenes during the Centennial in Philadelphia. Already the hotels are full, and great difficulty is experienced in obtaining good quarters. The city presents a gala appearance. The buildings along the principal streets are profusely decorated. Flaga, banners, bunting of all colors and decorative designs have been tastefully ar anged cipai streets are profusely decorated. Flags, banners, bunting of all colors and decorative designs have been tastefully ar anged along the house fronts, while at many of the more prominent street corners triumphal arches have been erected. In the vicinity of the Exposition Buildings the so ne this morning was one of great activity. Men and boys were hurrying to and fro, while inside the exhibitors or their representatives were busily engaged in superintending the finishing touches for the formal opening. As early as 8 o'clock the military and civic bodd is who were to take part in the procession of the day began to form at the armories, and several detachments of the visiting militia paraded the streets headed by their bands, who I layed stirring airs as they marched to the I laces which they propose to make their headquarters during their stay. It is estimated by good judges that fully 50,000 strangers are in the city.

Shortly after 10 o'clock the procession, composed of the officers of the Exposition, commissioners of foreign countries, the United States Government, and several States, and distinguished visitors and citizens, formed and began the march to the levee, where was moored the magnificent steamer Fred A. Blanks, draped in all the colors of the rainbow. The procession march d aboard the Blanks, which swung but into the stream and headed for the lower limits of the couporation so as to traverse the entire length of the city on the trip up the stream, giving those aboard a view of the entire shipping moored along the fifteen miles of river front. Reaching the lower end of the city the Blanks turned and seed up the stream, her course along the route being a signal for salutes from the war ships and ocean

officen miles of river front. Heaching and sold up end of the city the Blanks turned and sold up the stream, her course along the route being a signal for salutes from the war ships and ocean the sereauting whistles of vessels and the screaming whistles of the steamboats. Every vessel was tastefully decorated with flags, and the crews on the decks and in the rigging cheered as the Blanks

The boat landed at the Exposition wharf at non, and the party proceeded to the Music Half, in the main building, where the opening ceremonies were held. When the procession reached the building the 11,000 seats in the half were almost filled by persons who had started for the

when the Exposition officers and commissioners had taken their places on the platform the orchestra struck no the "Presidents March." The reception of Gov. S. L. McEnery followed, and the orchestra played national airs. The Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, of Brocklyn Tabernacle, then offered prayer, at the conclusion of wifich Governor McEnery began the opening address. The Governor referred to the magnitude of the Exposition and the benefit it would confer on the whole country, especially the South, to whom international expositions had hith rto been unknown, and expressed the belief that the intercourse of people from the different sections of known, and expressed the belief that the intercourse of people from the different sections of
the country would bring the States closer together, socially and politically, than they had
been for a third of a century. The Exposition
poem of Mrs. Mary Ashley Townsend
("Xariffa") was then read, at the conclusion of
which May r J. V. Guillotte welcomed the
visitors to the Crescent City, promising them
courteons and fair treatment by her citizens.

Director General Maj r E. A. Bark then presented the Exposition buildings to President Ed
Richardson in a brisf address. Colonel Richardson in turn presented the buildings to President
Arthur by telegraph. A telegraphic response
was repeived and read from the President officially announcing the opening of the Exposition.
The machinery began to move slowly, followed
by the whirr of two miles of shafting. Governor McEnery then rec ived the commissioners and
distinguished visitors amid a burst of national airs from the orcheetra, and the proceedings
came to a close.

came to a close.

While the building is not entirely completed, and while half the exhibits are not yet arranged, still as much progress has aiready been made as at any international exposition been made as at any international exposition on opening dy. The management has used every endeavor to push the work is fast as possible, and the delay has been rather the fault of the exhibitors than of officials. Everything was in readiness for the former, and they sloppy did not take advantage of it. Great delay, however, was caused by a blockade of railroads. Many hundred cars of exhibits have not yet reached the grounds, the jam being especially heavy on the Illinois Central and Loutsville and ashibite. These cars will be brought in rapitly, and by the time the holidays are over everything will be in complete order. In the main building one third of the space is as yet unocand by the time the holidays are over everything will be in complete order. In the main
building one third of the space is as yet unoccupied, but exhibitors are putting up their platferms rapidly. Those displays complete represent every conceivable article of manufacture,
from a needle to the mammoth Harris-Coriiss
engine. All the displays are tasty, and many
are elegant and rich.

The space for foreign exhibits in this building
is almost entirely vacant. This is caused by the

s almost entirely vacant. This is caused by the rigid enforcement of customs regulations. Over a thousand tons of goods of the loom are lying in bonded warehouses and aboa d ships, although the management used every endeavor to secure a modification of the customs rules, to secure a medification of the customs rules, and the usual formalities attending the entry of imports, and, although they were seconded by customs officials here, and the Treasury Department at Washington seemed willing to make some concessions, only last night Collector Radger received an order from Secretary McCulloch to allow all articles intended for the exhibit to be sant to the grounds immediately without being disturbed in any way. Hond swill be required on small articles of great value, which will be given by the Exposition management. Under the order all foreign exhibits will be immediately sent to the grounds in bonded barges and rapidby the Exposition management. Under the order all foreign exhibits will be immediately sent to the grounds in bonded barges and rapidly arranged in their departments. A large number of arrivals from Europe will not rach here until the arrival of the steamer Greaf Eastern, which sails from London on Fiday. These latter are expected to be in position early in January. By far the largest and most interesting of foreign exhibits will be that of Mexico, and their building has just been completed, caused by a delay in the from work at Pittsburg. In the Government Building to ere seems to have been unreasonable delay on the part of the commissioners and owners. The United States exhibit is a magnificent one, but is not yet complete. The Smithsonian Institution and geological department are well advanced, and very little can be added to them. Almost every arrival of prehistoric times and the p esent day is seen in the former's space, from the mammeth that occupies a large portion of the gallery to the small at inch. The Fatent Office is represented by thousands of models, some of which are novel and interesting. The State Department is const ucting a large glass globe, which will represent the world in miniature, both from inside and exterior. It will be transparent, and one standing within well have a birth seview of the entire globe. in miniature, both from inside and exterior. It will be transparent, and one standing within will have a bird s-eye view of the entire globe, its commerce, its population, etc. The Navy Department has a very creditable exhibit, though not as yet completed. Here are seen models of every class or vessels, and defensive and effensive armament. A large portion of this space is filled by articles brought back from the arctic regions by the Gree's relief party. These attracted more attention than any other single exhibit. Am ng them were the suits worn by the men, sledges, alleping lags, and canyas cases for provisions, with the sailboat of the party.

the party.

Some of the State exhibits are complete, Some of the State exhibits are complete, some in an embryo state, and others not be gun. In the second class is illinos, ther display is being rapidly in sed, however, and will be complete in less than a wee. Ohio is building a beautifully constructed skyblue bobbinet, interspersed with stars, an exceedingly fine elect being produced, the domes being a picture of the heavens as in frored in a sheet of water. The States pre-enting the finest displays are Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Virginia, D. laware, New Jersey: all of New England, elect Connecticut; Indiana, ebrasks, Califernas, and Dakota and Wyuming Territories. All of these present every product of their soils, mines, and waters. Most of the other Biates are far hearind, notably New York an i Penlsylvania. Loui lana and Mississippi, perhaps, show the most

ever exhibited.

Hosti ultural Hall is a Garden of Eden.
Every flower, seed, and plant of the tropies and
temperate zones is seen. Even in its present
stage nothing can compare with it eves before

presented.

Altogether, while the Expos tion is not yet in as complete order as it-management and its friends desired on opening day, it will fully repay a trip across the continent. One cannot see exhibits now prevented in a day, or even in a week. The first day leaves the visitor's mind in a whirl, and he passes over so much space that he really does not know what h has seen. Booths that would hold the attention for an bour, if standing alone, are passed unnoticed in a vain attempt to cover the mammoth buildings at a single visit. It was never expected that a stream of visito s would set in until after the holidays, and the attendance to-day was exceedingly gratifying. Fully 20,000 until after the holidays, and the attendance to-day was exceedingly graphying. Fully 20,000 attended the ceremonies in the main build ug, and many thousand more were scattered about the grounds. Several lines of cars and steam-boats conveyed the crowd to and from the grounds, with much less crush than was an-ticipated, the waiting at no time becoming tedious. It is generally admitted, however, that the accommodations are not yet sufficient, and by the middle of January a double-track road, with large passenger coaches, will be ready for the public. isitors to-day showed no disappointment at

the incomplete state of the work, but, on the contrary, those who at ended to opening of the Centennial expressed surprise at the progress made and the smoothness with which things made and the sn made and the smoothness with which things were conducted.

They say in two weeks the Exposition will be what the management has claimed—the grandest international fair ever held. The greeting of Major Burke, the Director General, by the vast audience, was spontaneous, hearty and long continued. He had to pause ten minutes before the app ause subsided, and it was a fitting tribute to the man who had worked eighteen hours a day for six months to make the affair a success, a tending to every detail of work. Subordinates did nothing that had not his supervision, and to his efforts are due the present advanced condition of affairs.

STARTING THE MACHINERY.

President Arthur Opens the Exposition by Wire at the Executive Mansion.

At a few minutes past 3 o'cleck on the after At a few minutes past 3 o'cleck on the afternoon of Dec. 16, Fresident Arthur touched an electric button which set in motion the machinery of the New Orleans Exposition. Soon a ternoon the members of the Cabinet, fereign representatives, and committees representing both houses of Congress assembled in the East Room of the Executive Mansian, into which a telegraph wire had previously been placed connecting with the Exposition Building in New Orleans. There was considerable delay at the New Orleans end of the wire, and it was after 2 o'clock when the President and members of the Cabinet ranged themselves behind the telegraph table.

At 2145 the following telegram was received:

At 2% the following telegram was received:

New ORLEANS, Dec. 16.

To the President of the United States:

The present occasion is the consummation of an enterprise inaugurated in conformity to an act of Congress passed less than two years, and authorizing the holding of a World's Industrial and Cotton Exposition under the joint auspices of the United States, the National Cotton Planters' Association, and the city of its location. New Orleans was then selected as the site of this World's Exposition, and in June, 1888, the thirteen commissioners comof this World's Exposition, and in June, 1888, the thirteen commissioners composing the board of management were appointed by the Presidens of the United States, and at once extered upon the discharge of their duties. At an early date, however, it became manifest that the liberality of individuals of the city and State would be inadequate to meet the requirements of the ever-increasing magnitude of the undertaking. Accordingly an application for aid was made to the United States, through Congress. resulting in obt ining that generous assistance which has so materially contributed to the accomplishment of the purpose contemplated. From the commencement it was determined that nothing should give a local or sectional character to this great work, but that it should be as it train a national or international ex-

"How much of good shall result from the

be, as it truly is, a national or international exportion.

"How much of good shall result from the means of instruction here furnished," the telegram contained, is beyond mortal power to measure. The telegram, which was quite long, closed by thanking the people of the United States for their generous assistance, and appealing to them to make the exposition a shoces. It was signed by Edmund Richardson, President. Immediately after the telegram was read the President read the address formally opening the Exposition, and it was afterward telegraph d direct to the Exposition Building in New Orleans. It is as follows:

In the name of the people of the republic I congratulate the ciftness of the Southwest in their advancing presperity as manifested by the great International Exposition in that sention of our commonwealth has found expression in many ways, and notably in pprocriations for the improvement of the Mi skeippi and by national loan to promote the present Exposition. Situated as it is at the gateway of trade between the United States and Central America and South America, it will attract the attention of the people of neighboring nations to the importance of availing the maelvest of the reduced seven the United States and Central America and South America, will be promotee. The people also of our country thus brought closer together, will find in this exposition of competitive roducines, metivos for strongthening deferminations, is promotive of good will and peace, while it advances the material welfare of all The United States extends to those from foreign countries who may visit the come, and now, at the Executive Mansion at Washington, in presence assembled representatives of the finedly mations of the Speaker of the Hous of Representatives of the Speaker of the Hous of Representatives, of the Ciner Largain, and in their name, congratalate the promoters of the Exposition upon the auspaclous inauguration of the members of my Cabinet, I again, and in their name, congratalate the promoters of the Committee

The transmission of the President's address was concluded at precisely 3 p. m., and, at \$710 the signal to formally open the Exposition was given, and the ceremonies concluded with music and general enthusia-m.

A joint congratulatory telegram from 'he Senate and House Committees was telegraphed to New Orleans over the wire used by the President.

THE EXHIBITION BUILDINGS, The Main Building. A main building, writes a correspondent, cov-

A main building, writes a correst ordent, covering thirty-three acres of ground, and with over six miles of aisles practically filled—in some parts overcrowded—with the best fruits of every industry, the greatest triumphs of mechanical skill, the products and treasures of every nation, and with everything that is illustrative of latter-lay progress. Here you have the powers of steam and electricity shown at their most perfect development.

Government and States' Building.

Then you have a Government and States' Then you have a Government and States' Building, also of chormous size, and with its world of exhibits in perfect order. He e you learn of the many kin s that rule the nation. In one sect on Cotton is King, in another Corn is King, in another Lumber is King, in another Coal is King, and so on. All the riches of America—whether dug out of her inexhaustible wings, or reaped from her fe tile lands, or cut from her boundless forests, or gathered from her boundless forests, or gathered from her boundless gardens, or drawn from her teeming lakes—re represented here in myriad g outpiess of artiste taste and beauty. Every g ound go of artist c taste and beauty. Every Sta c and Terr tory shows the dowry bestowed on her by Nature. In the center of all stands the National Government, represented in every department relating to the ruling and adminis-tration of the anairs of the nation.

That is what is ready for the visitor—sniffc'ent fully to repay a visit. As to what is not ready, it is not nee essary to say much. The Art Hall is not ready, nor the M xican buildings, nor the Public tomfort etructure, nor haif a dozen oth ers that have been adverted. But they are all well under way, and will be completed for exhibition within a very short space of time. The Art Hall will be the first of these to be in running order. The others don't matter much.

NATIONAL LAW-MAKERS

Brief Summary of the Proceed ings of Congrera

A BILL for the erection of a statue to afaye te was reported favorably to the nions against the ratification with Spain were presented by Mr. Lo also petitions by hosts of Union saidlers purchase of a portrait of Gen. Geo Thomas for the Capitol. During discust the Dakota biff, Mr. Gartand submitted a skion for a popular vote in that Territ the question of its division. A detate siver issue followed, mainly between Hill and Sherman. A bill was passed for the question of its division. A detaste in the silver issue followed, mainly between Mesers. Hill and Sherman. A bill was passed for a public building at Akron, thio, to cost \$100,050. A communication from the Postmaster-General was laid before the House of Representative asking an appropriation of \$10.000 for postal-car service and \$75,000 for the pay of postal clerks. Among the bills intro need were the following: One by Mr. Oates declaring forfeited all anearned land grants; one by Mr. Feel granting the right of way through Indian Territory to the Kansas Cit. Arkansas and Fort Smith Railroad; another by Mr. Blanchard for the creation of a Red River Commission; another by Mr. Willis to give encouragement to the populated agricultural, mining, and live stock exposition, to be held at Louisville, Ky.; and another by Mr. Buckner to refund the public debt nd secure the stability of the national bank circulation. By a suspension of the rules Jan. is was set apart for the censideration of the McPherson and Dingley bills, both of which are expected to pass. A resolution was offered by Mr. Holman providing that all speeches printed by permission of the House shall be subject to the rules governing debate. Mr. Cox, of New York, offered a preamble and resolution requesting the Secretary of the Navy to inform the House in regard to the case of Cadet F. S. Strong, of the A napalis Naval Academy, who is reported to have died in consequence of cruel treatment received at the hands of senior callets. Mr. Lacey, for the Commistee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill prohibiting the issue of Treasury notes of denominations less than \$5, and providing for the issue of \$1, \$2, and \$5 silver certificates. The motion was lost. Mr. Peters, for the Commerce Committee, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill prohibiting the issue of Treasury notes of denominations less than \$5, and providing for the issue of \$1, \$2, and \$5 silver certificates. and providing for the issue of \$1, \$2, and \$5 sliver certificates. The motion was lost. Mr. Peters, for the Commerce Committee, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill to promote the efficiency of the revenue-marine service. This motion was also lost. A motion to suspend the rules in favor of the bill to establish a Department of Agriculture, proposed by Mr. Alken in beh if of the Committee on Agriculture, was agreed to.

A RESOLUTION was adopted by the Senate on Dec, 17, asking the Scoretary of State for information regarding the commerce of Central and South American States, Mexico, Cuba, Porto and South American States, Mexico, Caba, Forto-Rico, and San Domingo. The Senate rejected Mr. Garland's substitute for the bill reported for the admission of Daketa and passed the original measure by a party vote, 31 to 28. The bill prevides for the creation of a State from the region south of the forty-sixth parallel, the portion north of that line to become the Merritory of Lincoln. An a iverse report was made on the petition of a Grand Army post in lowa to make good to seldiers the amount of pay lost by the depreciation in paper money. Mr. Beck made a savage assault upon the opponents of bimetallism. He predicted that the new administration would execute the the opponents of bimetalism. He predicted that the new administration would execute the silver dollar law after his own way of thinking, and claimed that silver had been herebofore unjustly discriminated against, especially by Mr. Sherman. Consideration of the interstate commerce bill was resumed in the House of Representatives. Mr. Rearm's substitute for the first seven sections of the committee bill was adopted. The remaining sections of the committee bill were then struck out. An amendment extending the provisions of the bill to the waterways of the country was lost. An amendment extending its provisions to cover pipe-line transportation and another prohibiting discrimination in the treatment of passenge, a who pay equal fare by companies engaged in passenger traffic were both agreed to. The House passed a resolution propanies engaged in passenger traffic were acreed to. The House passed a resolution widing for a holiday recess from the 20 December until the 5th of January.

MR. VAN WYCK, of Nebraska, introduced great importance to trans-Missouri intere and which are intended to correct evils that have long existed there. The first bill provides that no telegraph company shall charge more from the Missouri River to the Pacine coast than the average rate from the Missouri River to the seaboard. The second hill provides that ail railroad companies that have received any assistance from the Government or any privileges from Congress shall not be allowed to receive for passengers or freight more than the average rate throughout the country for the trans-Missouri region. Mr. Slater, of Oregon, introduced a bill to provide that no statute of limitation heretofore enacted shall be deemed to prohibit the adjudication of a claim for compensation for property lost in the military service of the United States when such loss is a matter of record in any official record of the War or Treasury Department. It is provided, however, that this shall not be construct to extend to any classes of property other than those for the loss of which compensation has been authorized by existing laws. The Chair submitted a communication from the Secretary of the Navy stating that he had ordered two civil engineers and an ensign to visit blearagua and survey a route for the premerced canal. Mr. Hawes mercented a ong existed there. The first bill provides that cation from the Secretary of the Navy stating that he had ordered two civil engineers and an ensign to visit Micaragua and survey a route for the proposed canal. Mr. Dawes presented a petition for canceling the lease of graring lands made by the Crow instants to cattle caseers. The Senate passed the naval appropriation bill. In the executive session Mr. Hiddleberger again spent an bour in opposing the confirmation of Secretary McCuiloch. In the House of Representatives there was a long debate on the interstate commerce bill, which referred theily to the color-line in the bouth. Air Mills offered an amendment, which was adopted, limiting radroad charges for transporting passengers from one State to another to 3 cents per mile. Mr. Goff moved the interpolation of the words "provided that no discrimination be made on account of race or color." This was also agreed to. A communication from the Attorney General in response to the resolution asking his opinion in regard to the application of the eighthour law to letter car iers was read. The Attorney General said that he must decline to furnish the advice requested, on the ground that it nish the advice requested, on the ground that it was not consistent with law or precedent for him to give advice to Congress but only to the President and the heads of the executive de-

Among the bills introduced in the Senate on the 18th were two by Mr. Van Wyck—one to increase the pensions of widows and dependent relatives of deceased soldiers and sailors; the other to grant pensions to invalid and dependent soldiers who served three months during the war of the rebellion. The interstate commerce bill, reported by Mr. Cullom, was discussed, and Mr. Cultom spoke at length in its support. Mr. Slater offered an amendment embodying the provisions of the Reag n bill. A resolution directing an investigation into the methods by which copies of the treaties with San Domingo and Mcaraguna were secured by the press was tabled after an acrimonious debate. Mr. Vest submitted a joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy not to enforce his illegal order for a surveying expedition to Nicaragua. A bill was passed appropriating \$50,000 for a statue of Laiayette. A resolution was adopted requiring the Secretary of War to deliver to the Eighth New York Artillery veterans the regimental colors captured by the Confederates. The nomination of Secretary McCulloch was construed by a vote of 60 to 1. The President sent the following nominations to the Senate; Charles C, Waters, to be United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas; James Monroe, United States Marshal for the Western District of Michigan. Postmasters—Leo T. Geoborn, Picdmont, W. Va; James Johnson, Sr., Springfiel , Ohio; August Beadles, Crosco, owa; Walface G. Agnew, Oscogla, lowa; Nimrod Headinston, Porland, Ind.; James Johnson, Sr., Springfiel , Ohio; August Beadles, Crosco, owa; Walface G. Agnew, Oscogla, lowa; Nimrod Headinston, Porland, Ind.; Thomas J. Lucas, Lawrenceburg, Ind.; Abbie M. Lawton, Griggsville, Ill.; John Gordon, Jacksonville, Ill. In the House of Represequatives, the interstate commerce bill was amended to provide that the formishing to pass negres of separate accommodations with equal fac littles and comforts shall not be deemed a discrimination. Mr. Curtin introduced a joint resolution to forward to the prop sed American e-hibstion in London the G on the 18th were two by Mr. Van Wyck-one to increase the pensions of widows and dependent

Hibernicisms.

"I like action," remarked a candid Celt, "but I hate work." This is a home truth of the widest application to the Irish character. Among special Celtic characteristics, a prominent place should be given to the power of apo "It was not the dthrop I had taken," said a Kerry peasant charged with being drunk and disorderly, "but I had a shmoke out of a neighbor's pipe, and that leaned upon me."

A Bosron firm advertises "shees for elope tents." They never squeak.